

Times-Dispatch

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1910.

THE GREAT AMERICAN DRAWBACK.

As recently noted in The Times-Dispatch, for the first time in the history of this country the exports of manu-
factured products make up more than
half of the total exports of the
United States. From the first of
January to the first of August of the
current year the total value of the
manufactured articles exported from
the United States aggregated \$547,750,
000, an average for each business day
of more than \$2,500,000. In support of
the view expressed by us that the de-
mand for excessive protection for
American industries is utterly unwar-
ranted and fallacious, we ask unthought-
ful men to give heed to a brief recital
of facts relating to the subject.

Section 25 of the Tariff Act of
October, 1890, was designed for the
benefit of a favored few. It provides
that when imported materials on
which duty has been paid are used in
the manufacture of articles in the
United States there shall be allowed
on such articles when exported a
drawback, that is to say a refund of
the duty paid, equal to the duty paid
on the imported materials used, less
one per cent. of such duty; that is
to say, a drawback, or refund, amount-
ing to 99 cents on the dollar. It is
provided that this drawback, or re-
fund, may be paid to the manufactur-
er, producer or exporter, or to the
agent of any one of these, or to the
person to whom the manufacturer,
producer or agent shall in writing
order such payment or drawback, or
refund, to be made. The same, or like
provision is made in the tariff act of
August 28, 1894, Section 22, in the act
of July 24, 1897, Section 30, and in the
act of August 5, 1909, Section 25.

As we have said, "for the first time
in the history of this country, our
manufactures are more than one-half
of the country's total exports." For
the first eight months of this year it
is stated that manufactures amounted
to 52 per cent. of the total exportations
in value, as against 48 per cent.
last year, and 41 per cent. two years
ago. The value of manufactures ex-
ported from January 1 to August 1,
we repeat, of this year averaged for
each business day more than \$2,500,000,
the total for that time reaching \$547,
750,000.

We are unable to give figures for the
fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, but
the following table gives correct fig-
ures of customs receipts, values of
domestic exports, including manufac-
tures, and amount of drawback paid
during the fiscal years ending June 30,
1905, to June 30, 1909, inclusive:

Year.	Receipts.	Exports.
1905....	\$261,798,556.91	Not Found
1906....	\$268,251,877.77	\$1,171,933,282
1907....	\$272,232,627.10	1,854,718,031
1908....	\$281,130,490.00	1,831,756,359
1909....	\$300,711,032.35	1,638,356,393
	\$1,481,108,261.53	\$7,044,813,368

Year.	Drawback Paid.
1905.....	\$5,050,289.90
1906.....	6,107,278.91
1907.....	6,816,668.85
1908.....	6,934,418.40
1909.....	6,774,215.45
	\$29,582,761.54

During the five years noted, out of
the \$1,481,108,261.53 received by the
United States for duty paid on import-
ed materials, we find that \$29,582,761.54
was paid, given back, by the United
States Government to a favored few,
who sold their manufactures abroad at
lower prices in most cases than the
same articles were offered and sold in
the United States; for be it remem-
bered that the present tariff has put a
duty of 60 per cent. on woolen and
cotton goods and many other articles
necessary for the health and happiness
of our poorer people.

To further protect the rich manu-
facturer of goods required by the
people, Section 5 of the Tariff Act of
July 24, 1897, and Section 6 of the Tariff Act
of 1909, provides that whenever any
article, or merchandise, is imported in-
to the United States from any country,
upon which a bounty or grant has been
allowed, there shall be added an addi-
tional rate of duty, equal to the
bounty, or grant, allowed by the coun-
try exporting such merchandise. Thus
if Germany, England or another coun-
try, to encourage the exporting of
manufactures, give a bounty, say 10
per cent., to the manufacturer, when
the merchandise arrives in the United
States 10 per cent. added to the in-
voice value, and duty collected on the
increased price. Yet our generous
Government deducts all internal reve-
nue taxes from whiskey, tobacco and
all other articles upon which an in-
ternal revenue tax is paid, when such
articles are sold to be used by citizens
of the United States.

Truly, the rich ought to get richer,
and the poor grow poorer, under the
present system of protection given a
favored few.

We would suggest that Mr. Taft

give special instructions to his tariff
commission to investigate how the
drawback works to the disadvantage
of the American consumer, but in-
variably to the further enrichment of
the special interests. It would also be
very interesting if he should direct
that a plain statement be made as to
how the present tariff law was framed,
who made it and who was present aid-
ing and abetting when it was framed.
But the drawback in a country where
drawbacks are forbidden by law, would
seem to require very severe treatment.

NELSON'S DISGRACE.

Seventy-five armed men broke into
the jail at Livingston, the county
seat of Nelson county, on Thursday
night and took away John Moore, a
white man who has been found by a
jury of his peers guilty of the murder
of Frank Howk. Usually such a law-
less act as this is for the purpose of
the execution of the prisoner, but in
this instance it was for the purpose
of setting him at liberty. The officers
at the jail were overpowered, and it
was only a matter of a few minutes
before the rescuing party vanished.
It is supposed that they went in the
direction of the western part of the
county, where Moore formerly lived,
and that they gave him an opportunity
to hide in the wilds of the mountains
until he can effect his escape, which
he ought to be able to do without any
trouble, unless the most prompt action
is taken by the authorities of Nelson.

It is to be sincerely hoped that the
good people of Nelson will reinforce
in the strongest way possible the of-
ficers of the law who are trying to ap-
prehend the escaped prisoner and the
lawless men who took him from cus-
tody. This act of flagrant defiance of
law and order ought not to go unpun-
ished. It is a disgrace to Nelson and
to Virginia. The region in which
Moore committed his crime has an un-
pleasant reputation as a section where
life is cheap and where lawlessness is
frequent. Is mob law supreme in Nel-
son?

The annals of Nelson are crimson
with the records of murders and dark
with accounts of lawless outrages. It
is not about time the people of Nelson
should put an end to such conditions?

THE COLONEL AND THE PRESIDENT.

Some person unknown to the jury
variously described as "a most intima-
te friend of both men" (the Colonel
and the President), "a New Yorker of
great influence politically," "a man
once the most intimate adviser Colonel
Roosevelt ever had and now committed
to the renomination of President Taft,"
has been interviewed by the Washing-
ton Star as to the Colonel's intentions
in 1912. We can't imagine who it can
be. Platt is dead, and is not bothering
about such matters any more. Cortel-
lo has moved up a peg or two in the
world and ran out his string in 1904.
Harriman has gone over to the great
majority, and is not concerned about
"practical" affairs now. Loeb declares
that "this is a matter I have steadily
declined to discuss for publication."
Wonder if it could have been Kerby
or Glavis?

The story of this unknown man is
that the Colonel "is the most misun-
derstood man in the country," that "he
has no idea in the world of becoming
a candidate for the Presidency in 1912
and that, on the contrary, he is for
Taft's renomination." Of course, of
course. He has been behaving all along
precisely as a man would behave who
wanted to promote the renomination of
Mr. Taft. Just look at what he has
said about Taft and in approval of
Taft's management of our public af-
fairs. Read his eulogies of Taft. Re-
gard the respect with which he has
invariably agreed with the opinions of
Taft on party and public questions.
Think of the close touch he has kept
with Taft. Recall his pledges to sup-
port Taft for President in 1912. Con-
sider the many times he has said that
he would not be a candidate him-
self for President. Isn't it perfectly
overwhelming the kindly consideration
he has bestowed upon Taft?

It was Abraham Lincoln who said
"you can fool some of the people some
of the time, and all of the people some
of the time; but you can't fool all of
the people all of the time."

BRING LEE BACK HOME.

In his speech at the Yorktown cele-
bration on Wednesday, Governor Mann
predicted that the time would come,
and he hoped it was not far distant,
when there would be placed in the
Capitol at Washington a statue of Jeffer-
son Davis side by side with a statue
of Abraham Lincoln. He also referred
to the suggestions that have been
made for the removal of the statue of
Lee from the so-called Hall of Fame,
and declared that "while I am Governor
of Virginia it will not be removed, and
when we do take away the statue of
Lee we will take with it the figure of
that other rebel, Washington."

The Washington Herald says that
Governor Mann's speech "was ill-timed
and of no earthly benefit to anybody,
and will give him not even passing
glory among his own countrymen."
The Herald regards the Governor's
speech as simply so much "baiting for
agitation" of a feather with the ful-
minations of Heyburn, of Idaho, and
resigns itself to the conclusion that
"for every Heyburn, there is invari-
ably a counterpart." Of the alleged
Hall of Fame, the Herald says that
"with its incongruous, inartistic collec-
tion of counterfeit presentations, it
long since ceased to be held in any
reverence," and adds, very truly, that
the right of Virginia to place a statue
of Lee in this Hall "has never been
challenged in any high or responsible
quarter." But Virginians, as a rule,
have always been rather careful of the
company they keep; and the question
is not whether Virginia has the right
to place Lee in Statuary Hall, a right
that is generally conceded, but whether
it is showing proper respect to Lee
to make him a feature of a show be-

sides which Mrs. Jarley's Wax Works
might well be considered works of art.
Probably when Kansas puts up John
Brown it will be regarded as entirely
proper to take down Robert E. Lee.
Our Washington contemporary gets
really only about it, however, when it
suggests that if the advice of The
Times-Dispatch shall be followed that
we bring Lee back home, Virginia's
niche might be reserved in Statuary
Hall for Governor Mann, and it adds:
"Idaho, we are sure, will keep a place
for Heyburn in the galaxy of misfits."

We are sure that Governor Mann has
not been moved by any personal con-
sideration in the expression of his
views on this question. He believes, as
we all do, that Lee is the highest type
of soldier, statesman and citizen that
Virginia has ever produced, and he
would honor him by placing him in
the gallery of American worthies, and
it is for the reason that he has not
been so placed in the Hall of Fame
at Washington that we would bring
him back home. If the statue of Mr.
Davis is to be placed in this Hall he
should not be erected by the side of
Mr. Lincoln, but by the side of Edwin
M. Stanton or Nelson A. Miles. Neither
Lee nor Davis require advertisement
of this sort.

POE AND THE HALL OF FAME.

An American immortal before it was
conceived, of an American immortal
after it shall have crumbled into dust,
Poe was yesterday elected to the na-
tional Hall of Fame. After a long
fight, this tardy honor has been be-
stowed upon the ill-starred genius
whose life's cup was filled to over-
flowing with sad disappointment. The
dark thread of misfortune and mis-
understanding which ran through his
career has been enveloped about his
fame these many years since his tragic
end. The narrow criticism which
pursued him living has survived
through the generations that have
passed since his death, unkindly and
unjustly excluding his name from the
Hall of Fame when it was first cre-
ated. New England, resenting his
literary attack on Longfellow and
other Puritan literary lights more than
half a century ago, could not forget,
and heretofore remembered at the bal-
lot box of the institution which yester-
day laid its laurel above the purple
flowers which the unprejudiced liter-
ary scholars of a nation have strewn
for many and many a year.

At the first election in 1900 Poe re-
ceived thirty-eight votes. In 1905 he
received forty votes. Since that time
a strong campaign has been waged
for his admission to the Hall of Fame
by Dr. Thomas Nelson Page and other
literary men of the first rank. A num-
ber of organizations have endorsed
this movement, which at last has re-
sulted in success. Though Poe in pre-
vious elections was denied this honor,
it was conferred on several worthies
who cannot be said by any impartial
tribunal, removed from sectional and
other prejudices, to have deserved ad-
mission over so famous a genius as
the author of "The Raven." As is true
of some of the selections made by the
States in former years for Statuary
Hall in the National Capitol, some very
queer selections have been made to the
exclusion of better and more famous
men from the gallery in New York.

This is not by any means the first
permanent memorial to Poe. In 1875,
just twenty-six years after his death
in that city, the school teachers of
Baltimore erected a monument to his
memory. In May, 1885, the actors of
the United States erected in the Metro-
politan Museum in New York a memo-
rial to him, and at the dedication
the principal address was made by
Edwin Booth and William Winter read
a poem. Other memorials have since
been erected in Poe's honor.

The announcement of this additional
tribute to the memory of Poe, how-
ever, will be received with especial
gratification in this city, for to Poe
Richmond was home, and within its
hospitable gates he always was greet-
ed cordially and well treated. It was
here that he had his congenial and
helpful friends; it was here that he
lived as a lad with his beloved bene-
factor, Mr. Allan; it was here that he
came back to edit the Southern Liter-
ary Messenger in that golden period
of literary activity in Richmond and
in Virginia; it was here that he came
back in the last week of his life in
this same month of "severe" October,
leaving here to die within a few days.
Through all these years his alma ma-
ter, the University of Virginia, has
never failed to keep him in kindly re-
membrance, and we can well imagine
that if his melancholy spirit could re-
turn to visit the nation which now re-
cords him immortal fame, in the som-
ber twilight he would choose to wan-
der, not amid the marble memorials in
the Hall of Fame, but in the peaceful
and beautiful shades which sheltered
him in his happy student days.

A ROUGH RIDING PROFESSOR.

The Colonel has now been compared
by Professor E. A. Woodruff, of Cor-
nell University, to Cincinnatus, who lived
and flourished for a time about 1,845
years ago. He is said to have been
implicated in the conspiracy against
Catinella, and continued to be a ring-
leader in almost all the seditions of
the time, until he became a candidate
for the praetorship against Titus An-
nius Milo, and was killed in an encoun-
ter with Milo. But for Cicero's de-
fense of Milo, the name of Cincinnatus
would have passed into oblivion. Pro-
fessor Woodruff applied a quotation
from the Italian historian Ferrero
about Cincinnatus to the Colonel, the quo-
tation being as follows:

"The youngest recruit in the ranks
of the Praetorian Guard, who knew neither
year nor scruples, and combined the vio-
lence of the demagogue with the self-
assurance of the aristocrat, he was pre-
pared to assert his claim to dominate
the community, and to maintain his
intellect, which indeed was in no way
remarkable, but by the one quality in

which he outshone all his rivals—by
his uncontrollable audacity."
That would have been sufficiently se-
vere if Woodruff had stopped there;
but he went further—a great deal fur-
ther—exceeding the bounds of all pro-
per discussion, when he declared (twice)
that Roosevelt was a liar—once a plain,
ordinary liar, and then an "unmitigated
liar." This is as bad as anything the
Colonel himself has ever done, and we
do not wonder that the audience at
Ithaca, protested most vigorously
against the blackguardism of Wood-
ruff. This style of argument should
be left entirely to his chief exponent,
and not be imitated by any one else,
however blackguardly his intentions
and weak his ability to say severe
things in decent language. It is true
that the Colonel has called all sorts of
people liars, but that is the Colonel's
style, and the Colonel's style should
not be imitated by any self-respecting
public speaker in this country.

THE Y. M. C. A.

The Young Men's Christian Associa-
tion held a most important conference
in Washington on Thursday. Two hun-
dred serious-minded men, including
capitalists and philanthropists, partici-
pated in this conference and adopted
a resolution urging the raising of
\$1,500,000 in the next three years for
work in Latin America and the Orient;
this work to take the direction of
building fifty new Y. M. C. A. build-
ings in foreign lands. Contributions
amounting to \$1,000,000, of which John
D. Rockefeller gave \$500,000, were an-
nounced at the conference—the Rocke-
feller gift being made contingent upon
the raising of a like amount.

Two buildings are to be erected in
the Levant, one at Kobe, Japan, an-
other at Moscow, another at Hankau,
another at Canton, and another at
Bangalore, China, and other buildings
at Tokio, Japan. There are 7,942
Young Men's Christian Associations in
the world, of which 1,339 are in North
America. The membership of the
American Associations is 456,927, and
they expended last year \$7,619,555.

The good that the Y. M. C. A. has
accomplished cannot be overestimated.
Wherever it has established itself it
has exerted a tremendous power in the
moral and physical and intellectual life
of the people and the communities to
which it has ministered. The present
determination of those who are fore-
most in its work is one of the most
encouraging signs of the times.

Mr. Taft is greatly interested in the
new work on which the conference at
Washington decided to enter. He
knows by personal touch with the
Orient and Latin America the value
of the service performed by this great
organization, and while the Y. M. C. A.
is not a church organization, it is an
immense aid in the spread of Chris-
tianity. All good men will sympathize
with the large purposes upon which
this organization has now entered.

NOT JUDICIAL.

Under the heading "Law and Sense,"
Norman Hapgood, of "The National
Weekly," writes something that is
neither. In his blind championship of
Mr. Roosevelt's criticism of the famous
"Bakeshop" case, he shows how de-
moralized he has become by contact
with the high-priest of lawlessness. This
law, let it be remembered, undertook
to limit in New York the hours of work
in bakeries to sixty hours. The same
act covered drainage, plumbing, wash-
rooms, sleeping places and conditions
affecting the hours of work of laborers.
The United States Supreme Court de-
clared the law unconstitutional, and the
Supreme Hapgood now calls this
decision "a stupid outrage." Mr. Jus-
tice Peckham, a New York man, who
in one day could forget more than
Norman Hapgood will ever know, said
in upholding the decision of the Court:
"It is unfortunately true that labor,
even in any department, may carry
with it the needs of unhealthiness, but
we are all at that account at the mercy
of legislative majorities." Hapgood
reverts to say that this was on the
part of Mr. Justice Peckham, who has
been dead for some time and cannot, if
he would, defend himself. "A shrewdly
foolish opinion," Hapgood also asks
"Who was Mr. Justice Peckham that he
should have undertaken to legislate on
every subject for every State in this
broad country? He is showing dan-
gerous arrogance in his all-em-
bracing wisdom."

In this wise, the leader of the snar-
ling pack of muck-rakers, unjustly
attacks the highest tribunal of the
land. Ignorant of the first principles
of the law, unfit to be called even a
"cornfield lawyer," he tries to match
his "sense" against "the law." How
truly Rooseveltian!

What does this camp-follower of the
Colonel know about law, anyway? He
studied it once—but he was sensible
enough to know that he didn't
enough to practice it. The Supreme
Court was sound in its decision—it has
the weight of law and precedent be-
hind it. It has the learning of ages,
the experience of centuries, behind its
deliberations; while Hapgood has behind
him the vapors of theorizing of anarchy—
and nothing but that.

In a recent magazine sketch, some
friend of Hapgood said of him, "Dear
Norman, he is nothing, if not judicial!"
Aye, verily. He is not judicial; there-
fore.

ALL TRYING TO TALK LIKE THE COLONEL.

John A. Stewart, president of the
Associated Republican Clubs of New
York, has fallen into the habit of using
over-strong language. A week or so
ago, upon the authority of the Balti-
more Sun, we stated that Mr. Stewart
had gone to Beverly with a message
from the Colonel to the President,
urging the necessity of Republicans
acting together to meet the Democratic
wave rising all over the country. We
spoke of the veracious Baltimore pa-
per. Mr. Stewart thinks it would have
been far better if we had spoken of
that paper as the unveracious Balti-

more Sun. He denies that he took any
message to Mr. Taft from Colonel
Roosevelt with reference to the cam-
paign, and he asseverates, while admit-
ting the excellent literary quality of
the editorial article in The Times-
Dispatch, that "the funny part of your
editorial is that it is based on a gra-
tuitous mis-statement and malicious
lie."

This, it will be observed, applies to
the Baltimore Sun, from which we ob-
tained our information, and not to The
Times-Dispatch, which is just as well.
We do not know anything about Mr.
Stewart, and we don't care anything
about Mr. Stewart, except that we hope
he will live long enough to learn that
the bandying of epithets cannot be re-
garded as evidence of strong mental
powers.

THE NEXT STEP IN AVIATION.

Moissant, the aviator who flew from
Paris to London in six hours,
prophesies that it will soon be possible
to fly with 500 horsepower at a rate
of from 100 to 150 miles the hour. The
machine which can do this will be the
perfected airship of the period, and
will give promise of still further won-
ders in the aerial sphere.

Big meats and big purses and prizes
are having their innings now, but it
will soon be over and done. The
novelty of the aeroplane will wear off
within a few years, exhibition flights
will no longer be profitable, and then
the entire attention of aviators and
aeroplane builders will be concentrated
on the perfection of the aeroplane as
a practical vehicle of transportation.
Improvements will be worked out.
Safety appliances will be invented.
Aero-cars with large passenger ca-
pacity will be constructed.

The day of exhibition will soon pass,
and the period of experimentation will
take its place. The workshop, and not
the exhibition field, will be the centre
of work in aviation.

Many problems are to be worked out.
Stability is a problem yet unsolved.
Gasoline transportation, relief in the
air, and many other matters are yet
to be worked out. As the Birmingham
Age-Herald well says, "these prob-
lems will have full opportunity as soon
as the circus period of aviation is
ended."

There will be no lack of encourage-
ment, financial and otherwise, to those
who will perfect the art of aviation.
Edwin Gould has made a standing offer
of \$15,000 for an airship equipped with
more than one motor and more than
one propeller. Dr. Rene Quinton, of
Paris, offers a prize for the first aero-
plane that will float in the air with-
out motor power.

Students of aviation say that in the
long run the box kite plan—that used
in the Wright and similar machines—
will disappear. This form develops
friction and is dangerous when ex-
posed to gusts of wind, as was shown
in the manner in which Chavez lost
his life after his flight across the
Alps. Ingenious inventors will prob-
ably displace this principle.

The Wright brothers are as silent as
the sphinx of Egypt. They have
had little to say and less to write
about their work. They have pub-
lished no book about what they have
done and what they are going to do.
Their attitude strongly suggests that
they expect to make great strides to-
ward the perfection of aeroplane con-
struction and yet are unwilling to
make prophecies. Who knows but that
the wonderful brain of Edison may
not now be turned toward aviation? If
he were to give us, as the crowning
work of a marvelous career of in-
vention, the perfected aeroplane, he
would win immortal fame.

The future of aviation we see as
through a glass darkly. It is the most
absorbing and interesting subject to
the popular mind to-day.

How would this do for the dinner to
be given at the White House tonight
by the President and Mrs. Taft in
honor of Mayor Osaki, of Tokio, Japan:

"And when like her, oh, Saki, you shall
pass
Among the guests star-scattered on
the grass,
And in your joyous errand reach the
spot,
Where I made One—turn down an
empty glass."

Bourke Cockran has pulled the Demo-
cratic ticket in New York. Another
sign of Democratic victory.

Mayor Osaki, of Tokio, Japan, should
come to Richmond if he wish to see a
really great city that has passed
through the fire; the Capital of the
Southern Confederacy, the Capital of
the greatest State in the Union. He
would be delighted with its public
buildings, its parks, its schools and
colleges; but most of all with its peo-
ple.

Aram J. Pothier has been renom-
inated by the Republicans for Governor
of Rhode Island. His visit to Rich-
mond with the Rhode Island and Con-
necticut troops at the time of the open-
ing of the new armory of the Rich-
mond Light Infantry Blues is remem-
bered pleasantly, and we are sure that
all the Republicans among the Blues
would be delighted to vote for him.

Stimson's throat gave out while he
was speaking at Clyde, New York, on
Thursday, but a convenient specialist
tinkered with it so that he could speak
to a large gathering at Auburn when
he arrived there after the performance
at Clyde. We can't understand why
Stimson should worry his throat say-
ing anything in this campaign. What's
the use? Stimson is only an echo, and
while echoes answer back, they really
count for nothing.

It would have been better if the
board of trustees of Princeton Univer-
sity had adjourned until the 10th
of November to receive the report of
the special committee appointed to
prepare suitable resolutions on the
resignation of President Woodrow Wil-
son. By that date all the election re-
turns will be in. It is a pity to de-
spoil a University even to save a State.

Daily Queries and Answers

Address all communications for this column to Query Editor,
Times-Dispatch. No mathematical problems will be solved, no coins
or stamps valued and no dealers' names will be given.

"Brick"

A and B were discussing the obsecra-
tion of a sign placed on a bill-
board. "The sign read, 'Brick for
sale,'" B said. "A contents that the
sign as written above is correct, while
B insisted that it should read, 'Brick
for sale.'" Kindly advise who is cor-
rect.

Either plural is correct. "Brick" is a
collective plural, referring to the brick
as material.

Confucianism.

What is the belief known as Con-
fucianism and when established?

R. A.
Confucianism is termed a religion,
but it ought rather to be regarded
as a system of social and political
life built upon a slight foundation of
philosophy. It contains no trace of
a personal deity. The great teacher
numbered his disciples by the hundreds,
in the opinion of the most enlightened
Chinese scholars, is nothing more than
a verbal personification of the great
principles of life and order and in-
telligence which seem to breathe amid
the wonderful activities of physical
creation. In the measured circuit of the
seasons, in the alternation of light and
darkness, in the ebb and flow of tides,
and in the harmonious and majestic
revolutions of the stars, he perceived
the observance of three funda-
mental laws of relation between sov-
ereign and subject, father and child,
husband and wife, and brother and
friend—universal charity, impartial
justice, conformity of ceremonies and

established usages, rectitude of the
heart and mind and pure sincerity.
Confucianism is really a practical
religion. It lauds the present world;
rather doubts, than otherwise the ex-
istence of a future one; and calls upon
all to cultivate such virtues as are
seemly in citizens—industry, modesty,
sobriety, gravity, decorum and
thoughtfulness.

The Whiskey Rebellion.
Please explain briefly what the Whis-
key Rebellion in Pennsylvania was
and when it occurred.

The insurrection originated among
the Scotch-Irish in Western Pennsylv-
ania. The settlers beyond the western
mountains, who were chiefly en-
gaged in raising grain, found the
taxation of their products across the
mountains a heavy tax that pre-
vented a profitable sale of their prod-
ucts. The tax